voluntary action in diverse fields of socio-economic and cultural development. A draft policy has been prepared and circulated to the members of the Joint Machinery for Government and Voluntary Sector Collaboration.

BPL Scheme in Delhi

*45. SHRI MURLI DEORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families below poverty line identified so far, State-wise;

(b) whether Delhi Government has requested the Centre to lift the restrictions on enrolment of people under BPL Scheme in Delhi as it has large number of slum clusters and unauthorized colonies consisting of about 60 to 70 per cent of people;

(c) whether Delhi Government has also requested to enhance the annual limit from Rs.24,200 to 50,000 for getting benefit under BPL Scheme; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The number of BPL families as per the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission for the year 1993-94 and the number of families identified by the various States/ Union Territories is given in the enclosed statement *{See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As far as increasing the number of BPL families in the NCT of Delhi is concerned, the number of BPL families in the country is determined on the Poverty Estimates (1993-94) of the Expert Group of the Planning Commission on the basis of population projections of the Registrar General of India (01-03-2000). This criteria is being followed uniformly in respect of all States without any exception. Similarly if the increase in income limit is extended to NCT of Delhi, the same will have to be extended to other States as well. However, if a State wants to support additional BPL families, it may do so out of its own resources.

Statement

State-wise details of BPL families

Sl. No.	States	No. of BPL families as per the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission for the year 1993-94 (figures in lakhs)	No. of BPL families identified by the State Government/UT Administration (figures in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.63	105.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	1.49
3.	Assam	18.36	18.85
4.	Bihar	65.23	71.63
5.	Goa	0.48	0.25
6.	Gujarat	21.20	33.92
7.	Haryana	7.89	8.03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.14	2.98
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.36	7.36
10.	Kamataka	31.29	64.02
11.	Kerafa	15.54	20.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	48.80
13.	Maharashtra	65.43	74.00
14.	Manipur	1.66	1.29
15.	Meghalaya	1.83	1.83
16.	Mizoram	0.68	0.68
17.	Nagaland	1.24	1.24

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)
18. Orissa	32.98	48.55
19. Punjab	4.68	7.22
20. Rajasthan	24.31	22.87
21. Sikkim	0.43	0.44
22. Tamil Nadu*	48.63	7.16
23. Tripura	2.95	2.95
24. Uttar Pradesh	106.79	106.79
25. West Bengal	51.79	47.87
26. A&N Islands	0.28	0.15
27. Chandigarh	0.23	0.13
28. D&N Haveli	0.18	0.16
29. Daman & Diu	0.04	0.04
30. Delhi	4.09	4.37
31. Lakshadweep	0.03	0.01
32. Pondicherry	0.84	0.96
33. Chattisgarh	18.75	21.48
34. Jharkhand	23.94	23.94
35. Uttaranchal	4.98	4.98
TOTAL :	652.04	761.82

*The State Government has not identified the families as BPL in the State for issue of Ration Cards under TPDS. Only 7.16 lakh Antyodaya families have been identified by the State Government.